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From The Democratic Review.

A RECENT RAMBLE AMONG The Peasantry of England.

BY JUDGE CARLTON, OF LOUISIANA

Most books of travels in foreign countries abound in details about kings and palaces, lords and ladies, but say nothing of the condition of the peasantry; that class of mankind by whose humble labours the rest are fed. Nor can just information be had from citizens casually met in public vehicles, taverns, or steamers. To understand the subject, I was, therefore, compelled to enter their cottages and examine for myself, in all the states of Europe through which I passed, especially in England, where I resided, at intervals, more than twenty months.

When I first saw that beautiful England, its roads, bridges, hedges, hill and valley, field and forest, the green earth sprinkled with cottages, to which the still greener ivy clung; here, thought I, happiness has fixed her earthly home. Yet an occasional glance at the interior of their houses on the nearer approach of the vehicle, and the aspect of the ragged children about the doors, filled me with distrust.

Being told that the peasantry, here called laborers, lived in great abundance and content in Somersetshire, thither I set out from London in November, in 1842, by the Southampton railway to Winchester, where I took a seat, about sunset in a coach for Wincanton.

The interior of an English coach is a prison-house, where a man of ordinary stature cannot stretch his limbs nor look out upon the country through its narrow ill-contrived window. The French *Dilligence* is greatly to be preferred; though uncouth and clumsy, they are more comfortable and safe, and move with equal speed.—The seats are all under cover; whereas the English are perched on the outside upon naked wooden benches, flanked with small iron rods that chafe and cut the flesh, exposed to the unceasing rains and chilly winds of their remorseless climate. Their exactions upon travellers are moreover, so enormous, that the third classes, as they are called, are glad to compound for mere transportation, like cattle in their steamers and rail-cars, with whom they are often seen in close alliance.

Our progress was suddenly arrested by a wagon sunk to the axle in the soft chalky earth of a newly-made road, through which we waded on foot more than half a mile, leaving the empty vehicle to be dragged by the horses. One of the ladies, a pretty fragile creature, was so overcome by exposure to the weather, that the guarb, touched with compassion, transferred her to the inside, where a kind gentleman and myself restored her to speech by rubbing her hands and throwing our cloaks about her half frozen limbs.

We arrived at Wincanton at six o'clock in the morning, when the guard presented himself for his usual *bonus*. I followed the example of my neighbor and gave him a half-crown, and two shillings more to the driver, making altogether one dollar and five cents tax upon each traveller, independantly of the fare, which is fifty per cent higher than in any other country of Europe.

At ten o'clock, I hired a carriage, and accompanied by two gentlemen, went three miles to Stoney Stoke and Shepton Montagu, two villages in which the laborers are clustered in considerable number. I addressed myself to an elderly woman, one of the principal persons among them, who, for eight-pence—which she said was a day's wages—undertook to be my guide. She was regarded with much consideration wherever she appeared, for she was rich, having a better furnished house than her neighbors, more cups and saucers and plates of crockery, five or six chairs, a good deal table, two beds of *dust*, that is, oat chaff, a cat and a pig. She was the mother of three children, whose labor brought something to the common stock; her husband received nine shillings a week, and she tasted meat three days out of seven.

In the second cottage we visited, there were six in family, scantily fed upon potatoes and salt, with an occasional loaf of white bread. The mother's time being bestowed mostly upon her infant children that multiplied rapidly about her, they were maintained by the husband alone, whose infirmities prevented him from earning more than six shillings per week.

The floor was of broad ill-assorted stone; the roof of straw; the interior whitewashed and the exterior of a yellowish hue; the walls, as are those of most English cottages, being built of rough stone, having one room below, twelve or fifteen feet square, and another above stairs of the same dimensions, but low and inconvenient from the depression of the roof. The earth round about looked green and smiling in November, and the roof and sides were half concealed under the voluminous ivy. However beautiful it seemed at the approach, it was within, the abode of poverty and destitution. The children were huddled together in a corner of the chimney striving to kindle a fire with sticks picked up under the hedges, to boil a dinner of turnips; the entire plant being cut up root and top, and seasoned with lard. The mother spoke with some emotion when she alluded to the wants of her children which she could not relieve. I asked premission to go up stairs; she hesitated; my guide shook her head, and I desisted. She afterwards told me that the filth and stench were insupportably offensive; but on explaning my motive, she made no opposition to a similar request.

Here as everywhere else, I purchased a welcome by distributing a few pence among the children, and occasionally putting a piece of silver into the hands of the mother,

I entered a third cabin. Here the green earth smiled again, as did the modest furze and glossy holly that felt not the abproach of winter.—The floor was much like the first. Near the middle sat the mother peeling potatoes which she threw into a pot at her side half filled with water. I introduced myself on every occasion by saying, that I came from beyond the seas, and wished to inform my countryman how the laborers lived in England. Sixpence brought forth willing answers to interrogatories which I put without stint.

'How many children have you?' 'Eight.'—'What did they feed upon this morning?' 'Potatoes.' 'What will you give them for dinner?' 'These potatoes you see me peeling.' 'Nothing else?' 'No; nothing else.' 'Have you no meat, no milk, nor butter for them?' She made no reply, fixed her eyes upon them sobbed aloud. But her countenance suddenly brightened into a smile, and she said with a clear voice, 'thank God, salt is cheap.' But her joy was a transient beam for her eyes again overflowed as she showed me her oldest daughter, fourteen years of age whom she made rise to her feet. Her tattered garments scarcely concealed her sex; it left her bare to the knees behind, while it dangled to the ground in front. She blushed deeply, for want had not extinguished the modesty of nature, as her mother drew aside the rag that covered her snowy skin. 'These,' said she, 'are all the clothes my child has; she cannot go to school in them, besides she is obliged to stay at home to take care of the children.' This was palpably true, for her wasted form tottered under a burden that would soon add another inmate to this abode of misery.

The other children were grouped near the elder sister, sitting on the naked hearth. Their little hands and feet were red with cold; their features were set in melancholy; they were not playful as became their innocent years; no, it has been truly said, that the children of the English poor know no childhood! Sorrow begins with life; they are disciplined to privation from the cradle. From the cradle, did I say?—I saw no cradle, and I verily believe that such a luxury was never known by the child of an English laborer.

In the corner of the chimney was an old man, sitting on his haunches, putting ingots to the fire, intended to boil the potatoes. 'Who is that?' 'It is old Mr.———, he has no home, and we let him stay with us.' He was eighty-three years of age, and partook with the children his portion of potatoes and salt.

I asked one of the little girls, where was the cat? The mother answered, they had none, 'for a cat must eat.' 'Have you a dog?' 'No, we cannot keep a dog; besides he disturbs the game.' 'But you have a cock to crow for day?' 'No, we have none.'

I felt a sort of horror come over me at the absence of these animals, sacred to every household— the cat, the companion and pastime of little children; the dog, the well tried, trusty friend of man; the cock whose joyous song hails the coming day—yet poverty, that bitter blighting curse, has expelled even these from the cottages of the English peasant.

'Can your husband read?' Yes, he can read the easy parts of the Bible.' 'Can you read?' 'No, I never went to school.'

'How many apartments are there in your house?' 'Two, one below and another above.'—'May I go up stairs?' She was evidently unwilling; my guide gave me a discouraging look; I persevered, and ascended a dirty, ricketty flight of steps to a chamber, where the whole family slept, near a narrow broken window, stood a wooden frame on four legs, on which laid transverse laths that supported a bed of oat chaff, sewed up in a dirty tattered sack, over which was spread a coarse woolen sheet almost black; upon this lay two pillows of straw, and a thick striped coverlet worn into holes. Another sack of chaff lay on the floor in a corner, over which was stretched a sort of blanket torn to rags. Here sleep all the children, except the youngest two who lay with their parents. The fate of the old man at night was not made known to me, nor did I enquire.

The furniture of the apartment below consisted of a stool, on which the mother sat; two broken chairs, unsafe either for my guide or myself fourteen or fifteen articles of crockery, of fractured plates, and cups; a tea-pot; two or three small iron vessels for cooking, and a broad table, sustained by diagonal bars fastened with nails.—On the wall, under a broken piece of plate glass hung a white napkin fringed at bottom, the only testimonial of neatness that poverty could afford. The whole chattle estate, including the apparel of man, wife and children, could not be sold for ten dollars.

No other building but the cottage in which he lived, is allotted to the English laborer. In America, other houses of some sort appertain to the humblest dwellings of man. The horse, mule, donkey or cow, has its stable whose loft is well stored with provender. Hard by is a meat-house, where hangs, unprotected by bolt or bar, many a broadside of bacon, ham or shoulder, in reserve for a rainey day, or the arrival of a friend with other eatables of every name and nature, in pot, jar and pan. Here the good housewife enters, on proper occasions, by a door not much larger than herself, and forth comes an abundance that would feed an entire village of English labourers. The fowls, too, have their houses, from whose broad beam the cock flings his joyous notes to the distant hills. Nor is the dog forgotten; being fed to repletion he doses all day in his kennel, vigorous and refreshed for the vigils of the night. There is also a contrivance unknown to architecture, called a *crib*, whence the native maize may be taken without stint; next the modest milk-house, whose floor is dug out of the earth, watered by a fountain and strewed with basin and crock of milk and butter, sheltered and ample secured by a covering of boards, which hunger never drives men to break through and steal. Last and least may be seen just above the ground—a pyramid of straw and clay, beneath which is concealed a winter's store of that delicious plant, never tasted by our English friends, the sweet potatoe.

The dwelling-house, for so the proprietor calls the cabin the West that shelters his family, is often built of logs, between which the winds whistle, rsising clouds of ashes that sometimes expel the inmates; yet the walls are well garnished with wearing and bed apparel; the table is loaded with plenty, and in his right hand is a vote that tells in Congress. He is the owner of the land he cultivates, down to the centre of the earth—and when he grows rich, as he certainly will, he may build his castle *ad cælum*, as the lawyers say, for he is master also of all above the surface. He sows his fields to eat the fruit thereof, and with the overplus he would gladly feed his hungry relations in England, if their oppressors would permit him. He is a political economist, not according to McCullough or Say, but practically; for he knows when his indmstry yields more than he spends, and by applying the same rule to his neighbors and the nation, he ascertains with arithmetical certainty on which side the balances incline. His private interest being linked with the public good, he takes the same part in the elections and the enatment of laws, that he does in the administration of his own household. He lives under institutions for which there is no precedent in history; a social partnership, not of money, but of equal rights, in which every one has share and share alike. It is a contrivance altogeather new in politics, and as truly American as is the navigation of the seas by fire and steam.

In England, there are five millions that cultivate the earth, and six that labor in manufactories, who have no share in the government, or a hut to shelter them from the winds. Goaded almost to madness by privation and want, and they are always ready to overturn that government to which they can owe no allegiance. Every movement is towards revolution; whereas in America, the discontent of the people can never proceed to dangerous excesses; men will not lay waste their own possessions, or put violent hands on institutions which they can amend or abrogate at will.

I visited eleven cottages whose condition differed only in the degree of wretchedness. Their wants seemed, in every instance, to be aggravated by the number of children. The last I entered, bore an impression of comfort and neatness. The couple had not been long married; the wife was at a washtub near the fire, on which was a pot containing flesh. She wore a white cap, stood slip shod without stockings, though the weather was humid and cold. The walls were whitewashed, and the jagged, uneven floor bore marks of good housewifery. Their cups and saucers, pots, chairs and table, were sufficient for an humble family of only two. Their bed was of chaff, but clean, and presented the only white sheet I saw. The fruits of their joint labor were spent upon themselves, yet they could feed on meat but four days in the week. They had a pig, the second I saw in the village; but neither cat nor dog. Her husband, she said, could read; and as I held out the prayer book taken from the shell, she said she read it often.

The wages of the laborer in England are higher in the north, desreasing towards the south, until they fall to seven shillings per week. Their writers on statistics fix the average amount throughout the realm, at eight and-sixpence, of which one-and-sixpence is weekly paid for cottage rent, leaving only a shilling a day for maintenance, clothing, fuel and education of the entire family. Their destitution is, therefore, no matter of surprise; for, with that sum, it is impossible they could subsist without the charities provided by the care and bounty of the rich.

The appearance of a stranger and the nature of his visit brought me to the acquaintance of the farmers who rent the lands of the proprietors and and employ laborers to cultivate them. They hold the middle state, between the lordly great and humbly poor. They received me with great kindness in their houses, which are better supplied with the conveniences, but not as many of the luxuries of life as are found in a log cabin in Kentucky.

On their tables was usually a joint of mutton or swine's flesh, sometimes a fowl, potatoes or cabbage, followed by bread and cheese—accompanied throughout by large potations of beer, and, one occasion, gooseberry wine. Their education seemed limited to the history of their own king, and the reading of newspapers, which they obtained at second hand.

At the return of the season, the struggle is so great among the farmers to obtain lands that the price of rent is enhanced beyond their ability to pay. One them told me there were forty-two competitors for those he cultivated: that the proprietors oppressed the farmers, who in turn, drove the laborers to the verge of starvation, and that half the population would emegrate to America if they could pay their passage across the seas.

A candidate for parliament stated that all the arable lands in England were owned by thirty-three thousand proprietors. I called on the officers of the Statistical Society, in St. Martin's Lane, in London, to ascertain the truth of this statement. At their request, I committed certain interrogatories to writing, which they said should be answered when the results of the census, then in the press, were known. Three months thereafter they told me that the statistics of England did not afford the information required. A similar statement was afterwards made by a member of parliament; and as it was never contradicted, it may be regarded as true, that the cultivateble lands from which the English are fed belong mainly to thirty-three-thousand persons. The chief among them are the members of parliament and the hereditary nobility, born to power as well as to riches. They have established a code of laws for their own benefit, the most inhuman known in the annals of legislation. Not only are their own estates exempt from general taxation, but the cultivation of them is forced upon the people by prohibiting the importation of every article of food from abroad. The poor laborer is at their mercy; and his wife and children must be fed on such terms as they prescribe.—There is no escape—ignorant and destitute, he cannot take refuge in foreign countries where his proud oppressor cannot pursue. He is starved to the lowest point of endurance; yet life is spared. Sufficient strength to till the earth is kept up by gruel and potatoes, and provided by the poor-laws or the landlords themselves, as oats are given to horses that they may bear the burthens heaped upon their backs. There is policy in oppression; if the cords were drawn too tight the poor peasant would die, and the greediness of the rich would consume themselves.

All communications from lord to tenant are received with the most degrading servility. The poor man is half annihilated; with cap in hand, body bent, and down cast eyes, he articulates unceasingly, my lord; no my lord; your lordship—with an awe due to divinity rather than man.

The slave in the Carolinas is not so humble in the presence of his master. He simply replies, yes, sir; often indulges in the free expression of opinion; and, in many families, his communications are on terms of equality. He is, indeed, the property of a master, but is well fed; and even his dogs, Joler and Towser, ofter devour more flesh in a day than an English laborer eats in a week.

He cultivates a patch of sweet potatoes and other esculent plants for himself; keeps fowls in his yard, sells at market, and in the smoke of his chimney hangs the joint of a hog, from which he cuts a slice at the calls of appetite. He wears a smile on his countenance, is fat and saucy among his fellows, laughs with a vacant heart, can dance to a banjo, and freely indulges in his talent for music.

Slavery is a national evil which the Americans deeply deplore. It is against the spirit of their institutions and must have an end.

But there is no redemption for the English peasantry; they lie at the bottom of the fabric of society whose presure, like that of the pyramid, is in proportion to its height. They have not the strength to throw off the incumbent mass, which, like the structure to which I have compared it, seems destined to outlive many generations of men.

The nobility are intrenched behind hereditary wealth and privelege, and are, moreover, the best educated class of men in Europe. More like potentates than subjects, they have much to lose and nothing to gain by change. They are affable and condecending without loss of dignity; study to conciliate, and at the same time to inspire a respect for themselves which forms the secret guaranty of their power. There are always orators and statesmen among them, well read and practiced in the mysteries of legislation. Wisdom is power; and it is the wisdom of parliament that has raised England to such a pitch of greatness and upheld a constitution which, in any other country, would have long ago fallen into ruins.

Learning in England is confied to a few; knowledge is taxed and cannot be bought by the poor. A single newspaper costs sixpence which would give bread to the hungry. The light of the press, unlike the rays of the sun, shines not upon the cottage thatched with straw. There are millions of poor laborers, operatives and mechanics, who feel the weight of government without comprehending its policy. Their rulers practice upon the system of Mandeville, and think it would be unsafe to instruct such formidable numbers who might become inquisitive, and ask why they are fed on the potatoes and salt in sight of a park containing three thousand deer to glut the appetite of a single man. Hence there are no public schools for the instruction of the poor: this is the work of charity and the church, and not of the law. It was not until six years ago, that parliament appropriated thirty thousand pounds for this purpose—but little more than is given by the State of Connetient with less than 300,000 inhabitants.

In England, the liberty of the press is a mere delusion. The people do, indeed, enjoy the right of complaining, and bitterly do they complain in every morning and evening print, only to be laughed at and despised. But complaining affords relief as sheding tears assuages sorrow, and this is all they get for their pains. The naked houseless multitude, continue to live and die as their fathers did for ages past. They were expelled from their homes by William the Conqueror, who divided up the island, as a loaf of bread, among his followers; and to this day they have never been restored to the rightful possession of the soil.

When I returned to London and spoke of the destitution I had witnessed among the laborers, I was invariably told that their condition was much better in some place I had not seen. Still trusting to representation, I set out for Devonshire, where in pursuance of my plan, I passed a month in Exeter and its vicinity.

My first visit was to a cluster of cottages, near the confluence of the Exeter with the sea. The principal personage in the village was a matron of fifty, whom I found cutting up the flesh of a pig, and converted every atom of it, intestines, feet, blood, and all, into food for the approaching winter.

In the hearth was the first comfortable cottage fire I had seen. Near it sat the children, the eldest of whom wore shoes, and were all, otherwise, comfortably clad. The house was furnished in a style becoming the opulent mistress of a pig; five chairs with rush bottoms, two board tables, a small looking-glass set in a frame, several little pictures affixed to the wall; a Bible, a prayer book, Goldsmith's abridged history of England, and flower-pots in the window in which the geranium flourished. The whole wore an air of neatness, a virtue always found among the English, where extreme poverty does not forbid. At the sight of a shilling, she called in a neighbor to take her place, and set out as my guide among the other cottages. We entered nine in succession, where I beheld the same wretchedness and modes of life that prevailed in Somersetshire, differing only in the quality of food, which was here cheaper and consisted partly of fish.

In one of them were three children, a daughter, eighteen, and two small girls under ten years of age; their mother was dead. The father presently entered from his labor in the field. He was a small man, as most of the English laborers are. His features were swarthy and withered, for he was near sixty; his hands were hard and fingers much contracted; he wore knee breeches of fustian, patched and worn sleek with dirt and greese; a sort of gaiters that covered his legs; shoes of untanned leather with thick soles, studded with projecting nails that left their impression as he walked; a jacket of corse woolen fabrick much tattered at the elbows and sleeves; a shirt of calico, a strip of checked handkerchief about his neck, and a small flat round hat; his whole apparel as well as complexion were colored with the red earth in which he had been at work.

His food was ready at 12 o'clock. He ate, seated on a stool upon the hearth, with a white plate on his lap, on which were potatoes and two ounces of bacon. His children stood by the side of a board table, and dined upon bread and the colewerts that had been boiled with the bacon. His wages were seven shillings a week, out of which he paid cottage rent. He said he could not afford meat for his children, nor for himself every day; 'that he took it all to himself that he might have the strength to work.'

The eldest daughter wore shoes, but was meanly dressed; the others were bare-foot and in rags. The whole furniture in the house, including cooking utensils, would not have sold for twenty shillings.

There were other cottages in which still greater wretchedness was visible, and others again, in somewhat better condition; this may be regarded as an average specimen of the whole.

I passed several days five miles from Exeter, at the beautiful mansion of Mr.———, who derives his income from a sugar estate in South America. I was received with the most liberal and enlightened hospitality and when my object was made known, was accompanied by his excellent and accomplished lady on a visit to no less than fifteen cottages in the immediate neighbourhood. The first we entered comfortable and altogether neat; but there were no children to feed, and I soon discovered that the inmate was indebted to the bounty of Mrs.———for both food and clothing. The next was inhabited by a widower, an infirm old man, who received only five shillings a week. He was an object of public as well as private charity. He could neither read nor write. His children were dirty and half naked, and though it was November, he was without fuel or fire. The upper apartment, which I approached by a sort of ladder, contained two filthy beds of chaff, in such condition, that the stinch drove me back as I opened the door.

We next visited a line of cottages that stood immediately on the margin of a little stream that had overflowed its banks and deposited mud on the floors of the houses. In one of them was a mother who had just been delivered of a child.—Her feet were raised on a block to protect them from the wet, and the chair in which she sat was the only article of furniture in the apartment.—The linen and garments about the child were furnished to her by Mrs.———.

Here I learnt from this good lady, that at the birth of every child among the laborers, she sent the mother a pair of sheets, a change of clothes, and two suits for the infant—to be retained for one month, then to be cleansed and returned, in a bag ready for other similar occasions.—This custom, which I found afterwards to prevail in Isleworth and other parts of England, bespeaks at once the charity of the rich and the frightful destitution of the poor.

She communicated many particulars concerning the condition of the laborers on her own extensive grounds and in the neighboring country, affirming, from her own personal knowledge, that they could not subsist on the wages they received and were it not for relief derived from other sources, they would not have the physical strength to cultivate the earth.

The parents were generally unable to read, but most of the children were then receiving the rudiments of education through the benevolence of that lady in a school where she maintained 172 at her own expense. The scanty appropriation for the establishment of public schools is swallowed up before it reaches its destination. It was said that seventy thousand pounds were appropriated at the same time for the repairs of the Queen's stables. Whether this be true or not, it did appear on motion of Mr Williams, in March 1843, that near a million of pounds, that is five millions of dollars, had been expended by government on her different palaces and parks, since the year 1835, and yet, during that time, only two hundred and forty thousand pounds had been appropriated for public schools throughout the entire realm.

The English are, indeed, a great people—They hold two sceptres, by sea and by land, they have stretched their vast dominions to the outer limits of the earth; they have reached the summit of human glory; but it is glory in rags. Of all nations, they are at once the richest and the poorest; the proudest and most servile, the wisest and most ignorant. Five thousand persons, titled of right and by courtesy, are provided for by their constitution; a few professional men, manufacturers merchants and tradesmen have provided for themselves. The great appropriate the soil and its products, all power and station to themselves; they spend their lives in perpetual gorgeous holiday, while the naked, needy multitude live in a constant struggle for bread.

There are five millions of laborers who cultivate the earth, and six millions of operatives engaged in manufactures, who possess no land, no, not a molehill; no vote; no home but the will of a landlord; are hungry from morning till night, and sleep and die on straw. If to these be added three millions of paupers, fed at the public charge; the beggars that frequent the streets and highways; the poor mechanics and journeymen, prostitutes and laborers of every description—it may safely be affirmed, that out of the twenty-six millions that inhabit the three kingdoms, twenty millions—men, women and children—daily feel the yearnings of unsatisfied appetite. There is not a day that the newspapers do not tell some piteous tale of destitution, and too often has the surgeon's knife proved starvation to be the cause of death. 1842, the poor of Preston cut and eat the flesh of a cow that died of disease, which they dug up from the common where it had been buried. The fact was published without contradiction in all the leading prints of the kingdom.

There is no hope of change for the better; the right of suffrage, which is enjoyed only by a few, is controlled by the great landholders, who buy votes as a commodity in market; and if every seat in the House of Commons obtained by bribery were vacated, it is not certain that a quorum would be left to do business. The only sound institution in the country is their judiciary. The judges, with some few exceptions, have been an honor to human nature: and the trial by jury is the solid column that still upholds the cumbrous fabric.

During the years of 1841-2-3, I entered 122 cottages in Somersetshire, Devonshire, Lancashire, Warwickshire, Surry, Middlesex and Kent, always with a view to understand a subject in which I felt a deep and abiding interest. My first visit to Somersetshire disclosed the whole truth; and I had nothing further to learn, than that the same wretchedness, the same round of potatoes and salt, and the same appalling picture of destitution and rags, prevailed throughout the Kingdom.

One Drop too much of the Milk of Human Kindness.—An old gentlemen with an old wife, and no children, who live on Longworth street, in this city was aroused from their bed one night about four weeks ago, by a loud knocking at the street door. The ancient pair had always manifested a great fondness for children, and not being blessed with any of their own, were on the best terms imaginable with those belonging to their more fortunate neighbors, and whenever a chubby little boy or girl chanced to be in their company, it was stuffed with sweetmeats, and overwhelmed with their unpractised, and consequently, awkward endearments. The neighbors loved the old couple loved their children, and enabled them to save many a Christmas penny that would otherwise have been uselessly buried in the bowels of gingerbread horses. And for many squares around the peculair propensities of the ancient pair furnished inexhaustible material for gossip. This venerable couple had long since committed themselves to the arms of Somnus, on a December night, from which they were disturbed by a loud rap at the street door; the old gentleman did not know what to make of the knock but knew that it made a noise not usually heard in his house at one o'clock in the morning—and so he pinched his wife's ear and asked what it was. The old lady thought he had better get up and see. He slipped out of bed into his slippers and pants and went down stairs to the door, which he opened, and in it traced a dark shadow on the lighter darkness, a female form with a bundle in her arms. The gentleman asked her what she wanted, and the young lady (for such by her voice she seemed to be,) said she was an unfortunate woman, the modern meaning of which the old gentleman did understand—of course. He said he felt sorry for her—read her a brief moral lecture, from memory—and said that Heaven would never desert the virtuous. The night was cold—the old man was thinly clad—he shivered, and his voice was tremulous, which caused the unfortunate woman to sob, believing that in the goodness of his tender and pitying heart, the old man was weeping too. She had a child—a loving boy—just five months old; that she was poor; that her seducer, (the old gentleman said on!) a drunken heartless villain, on whose head the vengeance of Heaven would descend, had returned with a pistol and three bowie knives, like Herod to massacre [illegible] while he slept, knew where to go—a great way off—but was too feeble to carry the child any farther, & said she would bless the old gentleman if he would take it. He was overjoyed—said he would get a light and was about doing so, when the unfortunate girl faintly shrieked, and said 'I hear him coming! Take the poor babe! Bless you!' Hurriedly placing the infant in the old man's arms, she started swiftly off, and in a few minutes the last echo of her rapid foot-steps had died away.

The old man closed the door; and hurried up stairs, pressing the tender blossom to his bosom. 'Wife,' cried he, 'we've got a little son at last.' The old lady was astonished, and she wanted to know what ment her ancient lord by we,—as according to her limited ideas of things in general, the introducton of 'young 'un' into the family, was a matter of which she had a right to know some thing. But this was no time for argument. The baby was put to bed, and the old lady hugged it to her bosom; the little dear, expressing its gratitude by a gentle and comfortable grunt, which the old gentleman swore, as he rubed a match upon the wall sounded more like pa, then anything that ever came from the lips of a mortal baby. The candle was lighted, and the happy couple proceded to an examination of the innocent and long desired sharer of their domestic comforts.

First a blanket was removed—then an old shawl—then a flannel unmentionable—and then—a handkerchief was raised, and the head of a pig appeared, half choked with a wad of shavings which the 'unfortunate woman' had evidently crammed into his mouth to prevent a squeal. The old gentleman, victimized, and humbugged, dropped the candle; the old lady jumped out of bed & ran down stairs in a fright; and the little pig rooted itself into a warm place and went to sleep. With this disposition of the characters in this ridiculous drama we drop the curtain.

This actually occurred, and we know the young man who represented the 'unfortunate woman,' on that eveniful night.—*Cincinnati Eeqnirer*,

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OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, MARCH 5, 1844.

"The great popular party is already rallied almost *en masse* around the banner which is leading the party to its final triumph. The few that still lag will soon be rallied under its ample folds. On that banner is inscribed: FREE TRADE; LOW DUTIES; NO DEBT; SEPARATION FROM BANKS; ECONOMY; RETRENCHMENT; AND STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION. Victory in such a cause will be great and glorious; and if its principles be faithfully and firmly adhered to, after it is achieved, much will it redound to the honor of those by whom it will have been won; and long will it perpetuate the liberty and prosperity of the country."—*Calhoun*.

AWFUL CALAMITY!

Explosion of the Princeton's great Gun!

By the politeness of Mr. Waterhouse, who favored us with the Portland Advertiser of last Saturday, we learn the most distressing news from Washington. A solemn, and melancholy event has befallen our country. It took place on Wednesday 28th., of February, a week ago Tomorrow.

Capt. Stockton of the Steamer Princeton, invited three or four hundred ladies, and gentlemen, including the President, and Family—members of the Cabinet, and Foreign Ministers, some Senators, and Members of the House, to take an excursion down the Potomac, to witness the movement of his fine vessel, and the discharge of its immense gun. The invitations were all eagerly accepted and the Steamer departed.

The day was clear, and promised a fine excursion. After a salute of 21 guns, the big gun was put in readiness to be fired. It carried a ball of 230 pounds. The word "fire" was given and all eyes were turned in direction of the ball which skipped upon the water, until it went a distance of two miles, when it finally sunk.—The experement was successful, and all were delighted.

The party then went to the Cabin, where a sumptuous feast had been prepared by Captain Stockton. "Toasts, and Champaigne, sparkled together, and all was as merry and happy as could be."

In the midst of this, and as the vessel was returning the Capt. concluded to have another fire with the big gun. The gun was ranged and the gentlemen, whom the Captain most desired to see the operation were invited up to witness it.—"The gun was fired—*the breech exploded! Killing instantly, Mr. Upshur*, Secretary of State—*Mr. Gilmer*, Secretary of the Navy—*Virgil Maxey Esq.* of Maryland—*Com. Kennon*, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and *Mr. Gardner*, of N. Y. and a colored servant of the President, seriously injuring Captain Stockton, and several hands of the Ship.

"The gentleman killed were standing to the leeward side of the gun nearly in a row and when the gun bursted the pieces went in their direction *and Killed them instantly—not a groan was heard to escape their lips.* The President had but a moment before left the vicinity of the gun. Capt. Stockton after the smoke had cleared away—all covered with powder sprang to the top of his gun and exclaimed. "My God! Would that I were dead too." He was immediately taken to the Cabin—a broken hearted man, although not to blame for the fatal catastrophe.

This gun had been fired several times before this day and especially three times during the day. When the accident happened the gun was charged as usual. But on examining the pecies the only *fresh break* that could be found was only the bigness of two hands.

The scenes of distress, and anguish are represented as truly heartrending, and past description. Mrs. Gilmer "would not be comforted." Her Husband but few days before had entered on the duties of Secretary of the Navy. Judge Upshur, had a wife and three or four children, to deplore his loss. Senator Woodbury's daughter had a narrow escape. Mr Wilkins Secretary of War had a moment before the explosion moved away from the gun saying that "if he was Secretary of war he did not like the noise." We have no room for farther particulars. The following in relation to the manner in which these persons were destroyed is from the Madisonian.

LATEST PARTICULARS.

10 1 2 o'clock.

I have this moment conversed with a Mr Elliott, who has just come from the Princeton. He states that there are only six killed in all—Judge Upshur, Gov. Gilmer, Col. Gardiner, N. Y., Virgil Maxcy, the late Charge, Commodore Kennon, and a colored boy, named Henry, the President's servant.

Captain Stockton, though badly hurt, it is thought will recover. He was standing at the butt of the gun when it exploded, and a piece of it went on each side of him; his face is much burnt, receiving the whole flash of the powder. Col. Gardiner had both arms and both legs blown off—Maxcy's arm was blown off clean by the shoulder. Commodore Kennon had one leg and one arm blown off. There were about twelve or fourteen saliors wounded, but Mr. Ellicott says it is thought they will all recover. Mr. Gilmer was killed by a fragment striking him on the forehead. Mr. Upshur's legs and arms were broken, and his bowels torn out. They all died instantly, but the President's servant, who lived about ten minutes, never spoke however. Commodore Kennon gave but one sigh.

The bodies are to be brought up to the city at 12 o'clock to-morrow. The funeral of Col. Gardiner is to take place from the President's house

The President's youngest son was providentially saved by Mr. Mass, who playfully prevented him from going to see the gun fired, and dragged him back to take wine with him.

From the Saco Democrat.

STUDY OF ANATOMY.

We have received a copy of the report of the Joint Select Committee appointed by the Legislature to take into consideration sundry petitions for the encouragement of the study of Anatomy in our State. The report sets forth the importance of the knowledge of Anatomy to the surgeon—to the judicious treatment of patients—the fatal consequences resulting from unskillful operations; that skill in this science can only be obtained by dissection of the human body; that it is inconsistent to hold physicians responsible for malpractice, while we deprive them of the means for gaining that knowledge which will alone properly qualify them for the important and responsible duties of their profession; that we should neither exempt physicians from all liability or grant them the means of acquiring the requisite knowledge; that to take away all liability, would be "to let loose a class of men who may with impunity maim deform, and even send to a premature grave as many victims as their tact and shrewdness may have drawn within the sphere of their influence." Then the only rational and consistent course is to pass a law giving encouragement to the study of Anatomy.—This would obviate the necesity, which many of the young men of our State feel, for going elsewhere to gain knowledge upon this subject.—The promotion of science requires it—the safety of the health and lives of the people imperatively demand it—morality too speaks loudly in its favor.

The report says that many surgeons feel perfectly justified in violating the law by the robbing of sepulchres on account of the good which will result from the violation of such an oppressive law; but if they were protected as other professions and pursuits are, all pretext for such a course would cease, and it would become unpopular—it would be considered disgraceful to violate the sanctity of the grave. "Is there anything more unpleasant in the thought that a body is to be dissected, than that it is to be placed in the earth, in a few weeks or months to moulder and be devoured by filthy worms?" In conclusion the committee submitted the following bill:

Section 1. From and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for the aldermen of any city, the overseers of the poor of any town the assessors of any plantation, the warden of the State's prison or the keepers of the County gaols to surrender the dead body of any such person as is required to be buried at the public expense, to any surgeon or physician, to be by him used for the advancement of anatomical science.—*Provided, however*, that no such dead body shall in any case be so surrendered, if the deceased during his or her last sickness requested to be buried, or if within twenty four hours after said death, any person claiming to be of kindred or friend of the deceased, shall request to have the body buried, or if such deceased was a stranger or traveler, dying before making himself known—or if such person shall have secured his residence as a pauper in the town—city or plantation where he or she died, or if the alderman, overseers of the poor, or assessors of any such city town or plantation, the warden of the State's prison or the keepers of the county gaols shall have good cause to believe, that such person at his or her death had any relations living within within this State.

Sec. 2. Any physician, surgeon or medical student may have in his possession, use or employ, human dead bodies or parts thereof, for the purpose of anatomical of physiological investigation or instruction.

If this Bill were adopted, there would be no excuse for a man practising Surgery, without being able to tell the names of bones, muscles, arteries and nerves and their relative situations.—As this matter now stands, a Surgeon is compelled by law to possess a certain amount of knowledge in relation to Anatomy, and is at the same time prohibited by law from acquiring the only means, by which such knowledge can be gained. This is like offering a man an empty pitcher, and cursing him because he won't take hold and drink.

Arguing questions on their merits. When a question is presented to the Legislature of sufficient importance to demand its attentive consideration, it should be argued on its merits, independent of all collateral issues, extraneous and irrelevant matters. If a question is presented not possessing sufficient importance on its merits it should be thrown aside. In this way members would not spend the time which they ought to devote to the service of the State in useless denunciation, black-guardism and nonsense, increase the taxes of the people, and destroy the respect and dignity of Legislative bodies. These remarks have arisen in consequence of reading the following discussion on the Resolve relative to Summer Sessions. The reader will notice on reading the debate how little is said to the point,—to the matter under consideration. He will likewise notice the small party tactics of the gentleman from Augusta, and the contemptible motives which influence his political action.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Friday, Feb. 23.

Resolve for the amendment of the constitution in favor of summer sessions, was taken up, and the question was on the adoption of an amendment proposing to make the change take effect on the second Wednesday of May, 1846, instead of 1845,

Mr. Woodman spoke in favor of the amendment.

The amendment was then rejected, 29 to 59.

Mr. Perkins of Augusta, should vote against the Resolve, because the amendment was rejected. It would put it in the power of the present Legislature to elect an U S. Senator, and that it would be done, when it was seen that the whigs had a majority in the Legislature which was to follow, he had not a doubt. The conduct, of the party at the extra session of 41, which pledged itself to do nothing but consider the Revised Statutes, and in the face of this pledge adopted the wild cat system, showed how much confidence was to be placed in them in such matters.

Mr. Morrill of Madison, hoped the House would not be prejudiced against the Resolve, by the party consideration dragged in by the gentleman from Augusta. Those considerations were not thought of when the resolve was originally reported, and had no weight one way or the other in fixing the time of the change contemplated in the Resolve. They ought to have no weight now. The possibility that a party might make use of the change for its own purposes, in certain remote contingency, was not an argument against the change. He should vote for the Resolve, without or with the amendment. He was instructed so to vote by a meeting of his town, without regard to party. He ventured to say that not a whig who participated in the doings of the meeting referred to, even thought, or would allow himself to think, of such a motive. He hoped the whigs in the House would not follow at the party cry of the gentleman from Augusta. Their own dignity and the dignity of the House forbid it. That gentleman might assert *this* and *that* was so and so, much as he pleased, but no body would believe him. He had made to many statements on this floor, pledging himself to their proof, in which he had totally failed, to be entitled to any sort of credence.

Mr. Perkins said he had pledged himself to prove that the gentleman from Madison, (Mr. Morrill) had written a letter, wherein he expressed the desire for the election of a whig Governor; and he would proceed to the redemption of that pledge. Mr P. said the issue was that the gentleman from Madison was not always so democratic as he now professed to be—that he was at a certain time inclined to be a little whiggish—or in other words, that he wrote a letter, stating "that his only hope of relief from embarrassment, was in the prospect of the election of a whig governor." He (Mr P) reasserted it. The gentleman from Madison then pronounced it false. And now it was for him to read the letter, and let the House judge which was the liar. Mr. P. was proceeding to read—

Several Voices. Read the *whole* letter.

Mr. Perkins. I shall read such parts as I choose—the letter is my private property. And Mr P. was again about to read.

Mr. Jarvis. I call the gentleman to order. Let him read the whole letter or none. I protest against his reading extracts of a private letter, to suit his own purpose.

Mr. Morrill. Let him read it; but let us have the whole letter.

Mr. Perkins. You shall have it.

Mr. Jarvis inquired if the House had not control of the letter, and if it could not compel the reading of the whole.

The Speaker decided—that the letter once read by permission of the House, would be in the control of the House, and it could command the reading of the letter like any other paper in its possession. But that it required the premission of the House before it could be read, objections having been made. Does the gentleman ask leave?

Mr. Perkins then asked leave of the House to read the letter.

Mr. Jarvis. Let him read the whole.

Mr. Morrill hoped the House would grant the gentleman leave. He knew not what the letter contained, nor what it was not to whom addressed, nor whether it was a public or a private one; nor cared not knowing that he ever penned a letter which would bear the construction put upon it by the gentleman from Augusta. He would say a word in relation to this contest. He had not sought it. That gentleman commenced his attack upon him (Mr. P.) the second day of the session. The Speaker interrupted Mr. M., by saying that he could not permit any old quarrels to be gone into. The gentleman must confine himself to the question.

Mr Morrill resumed. He denind the assertion when made by the gentleman—that he had ever written a letter to any body, at any time, which could be construed into an abandonment of his political views, or ever penned or dropped an expression, which could be construed into a desire for the elevation of a whig to that office. All which he now repeated. He requested the gentleman from Augusta soon after he made the statement alluded to, to publish the letter in the public papers, and he (Mr. M.) pledging himself to pay for its insertion if it sustained that gentleman's statement. This the gentleman declined to do. He had again introduced the matter into the House, and Mr. M. now desired that it might be read and, if he could not satisfy the House that he was right in his denial, he would confess that he had stated what was not true.—He asked no protection from the House, in any manner; and let the gentleman read whatever letter he may have of mine.

The House then granted Mr Perkins leave to read.

Mr Perkins then read a letter signed by A. P. Morrill, addressed to Lunt, Caldwell & Co., bearing date Madison Sept. 24, 1837; which related to business matters between the parties; the material part of which was the following words:

"I shall do all in my power to forward you payment, and if you suffer as much in property for the want of your pay as I do mentally in consequence of not having paid you, I shall never have it in my power to make up your loss, probably; and if it were not for the prospect of a whig Governor, I should perhaps despair of any further attempt to pay."

Mr Jarvis rose to speak.

Mr. Morrill rose at the same time.

Mr Jarvis—will the gentleman give way. I desire to comment on this matter without concert or without explanation other then the letter affords.

Mr. Morrill could not give way, as he would occupy but a moment. Mr. M. said, we now have the letter. The House could see that it was a business letter, and that the expression at the close in relation to the election of a whig Governor, was such language as was common to be used by one friend to another, of opposite politics.—The language upon its face showed that it was used in a jocose manner. The only mode in which he could strictly establish it, was by calling upon the individual to whom it was addressed. He should be obliged to ask of the House the privilege of adducing in some form or other the testimony of those individuals; to show by their own declarations, and by other circumstances, that the language was used by him *jocosely*, and that it was understood by the persons to whom it was addressed, in the same manner.—He had traded with those persons to a considerable amount—was in the almost daily habit of meeting them, and conversing with them—they were friends—they understood his politics—they knew him to be opposed to them, and they often talked together on political topics. He supposed therefore that he put the clause in the letter as a sort of political touch—a fling in political matters. They so understood it. And such was his confidence in the integrity of those individuals although of opposite political sentiments, both then and now, he asked the benefit of their testimony to this point. Mr. M. said, he denied now as he did when the statement was made, *that he spoke or penned an expression which could be justly construed into an abando ment tota or partial of Democratic principles, or in favor of whiggery.* Mr. M. was about proceeding to give the origin of this affair, when he was again called to order by the Speaker. Mr. M. said, he demanded an investigation of the truth or falsity of his denial of the statement made by the gentleman from Augusta. He wished after some explanitory proof, to submit the matter to the House, whether he was not authorized in pronouncing the allegation made against him false, the other day, as he did now. If the gentleman from Augusta can mak any thing from the introduction of a private letter, into this House, written with the unguarded familiarity which is used among those on friendly terms, he is welcome to it. Since he has done so, he asked an opportunity to give to it such explanation as was necessary to show in what sense the language was used and in what light it was viewed by those to whom it was addressed

Mr. Baker rose to speak

Mr. Perkins requested him to give way that he might explain.

Mr Baker refused. The House had had enough of this sort of explanation. He would give way for no such purpose. He was in favor of proceeding to the proper buisness of the day. Mr. B. then spoke against laying the resolve on the table

Mr. Perkins could not be controled by Mr. Baker's views of propriety. He had a duty to himself and his constituents, a number of whom had pressed him to read the letter in question, before this, but he had forebome. And he should not now have done so, but for the position in which he was placed by the taunt of the gentleman from Madison. Mr. P. was proceeding to give the origin of this affair, when the Speaker (at the request of Mr. Baker,) called him to order. The Speaker remarked that this old battle must not be fought over again. Mr. Perkins was not to be deterred by the gentleman from Madson, or his aid, the gentleman from Surry.

Mr. Morrell said he would satisfy the House before he let the matter drop, that the statement of Mr. Perkins were false. He would show that the statements of Mr. Perkens were false. [Here Mr M. was called to order.] Mr Morrill said he could do it in some other mode. He charged him (Mr. M.) with playing a double game in politics—and—

Mr. Perkins. I didn't say that—I only charged what is confirmed by the letter.

Mr. Morrell affirmed it—and pronounced the accusation false—and said that the letter, if taken as true, did not support the alegation.

Mr. Jarvis of Surry, said that he regretted that a scene so disgraceful to the dignity—[Here Mr. J. was interrupted, by Mr Barns, who objected to explanation being made by any but the parties in conflict.] The Speaker decided that Mr. J. could not proceed without leave.

Mr Jarvis asked leave of the House.

Mr. Barnes rose to a question of order.

Mr. Jarvis. I withdraw my request.

Mr. Perkins withdrew his motion to lay the Resolve on the table.

After some conversation upon the Resolve, Mr Emery moved a reconsideration of the vote, rejecting Mr. Woodman's amendment, and the whole subject was assigned for Tuesday next.

COMMON SCHOOLS.—A writer in the Franklin Register in giving some account of the Teachers Association in that County makes the following remarks. Perhaps some of them would apply to Oxford County.

"Truly the people do not take the interest in this matter, that teachers have a right to expect. In order that any thing of importance may be done for the good of our common schools, which are in a decidedly languishing state at present, there must be a united effort of all those in the community, who are in love with true learning. People are much more inclined, it seems to us, to calmly fold their arms, and complain of the inefficiency of our schools, than to use any endeavors for their amelioration. In fact, although they do not so consider it, they do materially add to the difficulties of the common school teacher by readily listening to every complaint against him, and by neglecting to frown down every attempt at insubordination. These things ought not so to be. All ought on the contrary, to support and hold up the hands to the teacher by all the means in their power. They ought to keep him in countenance, and endeavor by their example to make him an object of respect among the scholars."

A resolve has been Reported by the Committee on Finance recommending the reception of the Distribution money. It has not passed. It is supposed however that the money will be received in connexion with other money in the U. S. Treasury credited to this. A preamble accompanies this Resolve which protests against the principle of Distribution. The Preamble, and Resolve, are as follows,

RESOLVE authorizing the reception of certain monies by this State.

FORASMUCH as the public lands of the United States have heretofore been one of the means of sustaining the treasury of the said States, and are clearly and constitutionally one of the legitimate sources of revenue, and ought not to be diverted from their proper channel, inasmuch as such diversion is calculated to be disastrous to our national prosperity, and in its tendency destructive to the amicable relations which ought to be preserved between the States and the General Government; yet in view of circumstances without the control of this State, by which a portion of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands have been accredited to the State of Maine contrary to her whishes and in opposition to opinions frequently expressed by her Legislature, and, as is by many believed, in violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States; therefore, without in any way admitting, but protesting against the principle,

RESOLVED, That the treasurer of this State be and hereby is authorized to receive from the government of the United States any and all sums of money which may be now due to this State from the United States under the Act of the United States distributing the proceeds of the sales of the publick lands among the several States, and to make and execute in behalf of this State proper discharges for the same.

☞Gen. Duff Green, in the Republic advocates a Democratic National Convention to be holden on the 4th, of July organized on the District System. This plan meets with no sympathy from the Democratic party. It will probably be advocated, sustained, and governed by conservatism.

☞The Bangor Courier, thinks Mr. Clay, has not withdrawn as a candidate for the Presidency, and that the rumor to this effect is false.

☞The enterprising owners of the Dexter Woolen factory, recently destroyed by fire, are actively engaged in erecting a new building built of stone.

DUELLING.—Two musketoes one morning met on a leaf in a garden. Both were filled with the blood drawn from their last nocturnal depredations. They were silent and, 'dumpy,' 'cross and savage. One of them ran out his sting, and wiped it on his fore leg. The other thrust out his sting, and pointed it towards the first. And so the offended musquetoe steps up to the other, and says:

'Did you turn up your sting at me?'

The answer was—'I ran out my sting; you can apply it as you chouse.

'Sir,' says the first,' 'you are impertinent.'

Answer: 'Sir, your remark savors of rascality.'

'Hah!' exclaimed the other; 'a downright fusult! No gentlemanly musketoe will submit to such treatment without demanding satisfaction! Draw, villain, and defend yourself!' They rushed together and ran one and another through the body. Glory enough for one musketoe fight.'

A Sign.—An exchange paper says that the best sign a dry goods merchant can raise, in the West, to make a ready sale for his goods, is 'not married.'

The suggestion is pretty good but it does not go far enough. The following, written on a sign in a New England village, was better: 'Dry Goods, by John Biglow, who *wishes to get married*.' *This sign drew all kinds* of custom

The single ladies went of course; and the *married* men always told their wives to go, under the impression that they could easily cheat *so great a fool.*

YANKEE INJENUITY EXHAUSTED.—The most extraordinary invention, in our opinion, of the present time, is "Palmer's Endless Self-Computing Scale," which we have just examined. Our age is marked with what may be termed a untilitarian character; but most of its inventions are but alterations of or improvements upon existing works. This, however, proceeds upon a plan entirely new, and forms what we suppose was the least possible to make—a mental labor machine; a machine to save intense study, do up our thinking, and bring out arithmetical result. It is designed to solve all mathematical problems mechanically. It consists of a logarithmic combination of numbers on one or more circles, one of which revolves with the other, which process constantly changes the relation of the figures to each other. Computations that have required several days to perform, are wrought out by this scale in a few moments, and that without any strong mental exertion. It performs all the operation in arithmetic and geometry, its application being as boundless as the application of figures themselves.

Boston Traveler.

In three years, in England, 361,894 marriages took place; consequently no fewer than 755,788 entered into wedlock and the parties, 304,836 could not sign their names!

Robert Owen, the atheist, told John Randolph that the day would come when mankind should discover the principle of vitality, and of course learn to live forever. 'Are you not aware,' said he 'that in Egypt, by artificial heat, the people create thousand of chickens.'

'Yes,' replied Randolph, 'but you forgot to tell us who furnished *the eggs*. Show me the man who can *lay an egg*, and I'll agree to your parallel case The proposition was a poser.

"Did you ever go to a military ball?" asked a lisping maid the other night of an old veteran of Jackson's army of '15 "No, my dear," growled the old soldier. "In those days I had a military *ball* come to *me*—and what d'ye think? It took my leg off." At mention of the word 'leg' the belle fainted, of course.

"A small *sucker*, my dear," as Mrs. Fish said when she presented her husband with a pledge of connubial bliss.

PRETTY GOOD.—A man in Ohio, wellmounted urging onward a drove of fat hogs towards Detroit, as they were returning from school, when one of them, as she passed the 'swinish multitude,' made a very pretty courtsey.—'Why, my little gal,' said the man, 'do you curchy to a whole drove of hogs?' 'No,' said she, with a most provoking smile; 'only to the one on horseback.'

'Madam, do you think frocks are *becoming* garments?' 'No sir, they are *garments* already.'

READ THIS.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.

THE virtues of these Pills are now cheerfully and universally acknowledged by their great popularity and extensive circulation, and few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with some proofs of their real excellence, and many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience in favor of this delightful medicine.

WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS are designed to ASSIST NATURE in restoring the various organs to a healthy action, by CLEANSING the Stomach and bowels, and PURIFYING the whole System from those morbid and corrupt humors which in most cases are the cause of disease, and thus gives to the patient health for sickness, and cheerfulness for dispondency.

The unparalleled success which has attended the use of these Pills has introduced some unprincipled persons to manufacture a SPURIOUS ARTICLE, which they endenvor to palm on the unsuspecting as the GENUINE MEDICINE, hence the importance of purchasing only of the regular advertised Agents.

N. B. Remember **Thomas Crocker** is the only regular authorized Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.—ist34

TREASURER'S NOTICE,

MILTON PLANTATION.

NOTICE is hereby given to the non-resident proprietors and owners of land in Milton Plantation, formerly the West part of Township No. two,) County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector (John Godwin) for the year 1843 has certified to me that the same are taxed in the Bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said Milton Plantation, and the following sums remain unpaid.

	No. of Lot	No. of Acres	Value.	Tax.
				cts m
Galen Mariam's land,	73	86	240	60
	74	84	150	47
	77	62	125	37 5
	78	80	125	37 5
	81	78	75	22 5
	80	100	70	22 5
	79	100	150	45
	76	100	50	15
	75	100	75	22 5
	74	100	175	52 5
Thomas L. Winthrop's land,	68	100	125	37 5
	61	98	125	37 5
	62	96	125	37 5
	65	94	170	51
	66	92	200	60
	70	88	85	25 5
	71	100	85	25 5
	67	100	125	37 5
	64	100	125	37 5
	63	100	200	60
	59	100	125	37 5
	60	100	125	37 5
	56	100	125	37 5
	54	100	85	25 5
	53	100	175	25 5
	52	100	200	60
	51	100	200	60
	50	100	200	60
	48	100	175	52 5
Stacy's land,	47	100	200	60
	46	100	175	52 5

JEFFERSON JACKSON, Treasurer.

Milton Plantation, February 26, 1844. 43

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

DIXFIELD-VILLAGE, MAINE.

WATCHES, CLOCKS, & TIME-PIECES

Repaired by

B. WALTON,

At the BOOK-STORE nearly opposite the Stage-House.

Paris-Hill, March 5, 1844. 3w

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Vendue at my residence, on Saturday the 16th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., all the interest of which Leonard, Solomon R. and Moses Town, all minor heirs of Solomon Town late of Albany, in said County, deceased, are seized in and to the homestead farm of their late Father, situated in said Albany,—and also in and to Lot No. 11, Range 2, in said town Their interest consists of one eighth part each in common and undivided of the real estate aforesaid, subject to the Widow's Dower therein. Terms made known at the time and place of sale. SUSANNA TOWN.

Albany, Feb. 9, 1844. 40

Administrator's Sale.

BY virtue of a License from the Court of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at public Auction on Saturday the 30th day of March next at one o'clock P. M. so much of the real estate of

HEZEKIAH BRYANT,

late of Turner in said County, deceased, as will produce the sum of three hundred and seventy-five dollars, for the payment of the debts of said deceased, charges of administration, &c. Said estate consists of the farm on which Jacob Allen now lives, being the Southerly half of Lot numbered 200 in said town of Turner. Sale on the premises, and terms made known at the time and place of sale.

JOB PRINCE, Administrator.

Turner, February 16, 1844. 40

Notice of Foreclosure.

ON the second day of November, 1842, Axel Decoster, then of Buckfield in the County of Oxford, made and executed to me the subscriber, a mortgage deed of that date of a certain lot of land situated in Byron in said County, being the lot numbered One in the Fifteenth Range of Lots in said township, containing by estimation one hundred acres, more or less, conditioned for the payment of certain notes of hand therein mentioned, which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds, where reference may be had And whereas, the conditions of said mortgage having been broken, by reason thereof, I hereby claim to foreclose said mortgage agreeably to the Statute.

ANDREW BROWN.

Byron, February 12, 1844. 41

WESTBROOK SEMINARY.

THE SPRING TERM of this Seminary will commence on Monday, the 4th of March next, under the government and instruction of

GEORGE W. TRUE,

AND MOSES B. WALKER.

Thorough instruction will be given as heretofore in the Ancient and Modern languages, and in the various departments of literature and science.

Familiar lectures on various subjects connected with mental and moral culture will be given during the term.

Arrangements have been made with Mr J. C. Ballard for opening a boarding-house where board can be obtained for $1.00 per week.

Board in private families, $1,50 for males, $1,25 for females

TERMS PER QUARTER.

For common English Branches,	$3,00
" Higher "	4,00
" Languages,	5,00

Feb. 5th, 1844. w440

LEWISTON FALLS ACADEMY.

THE SPRING TERM will commence on MONDAY, March 4th. In addition to thorough instruction in the solid branches arrangements have been made to afford to young ladies instruction in Music and Painting. No effort will be spared to render the Institution worthy of its increased patronage. Good board can be obtained upon very reasonable terms. For further particulars apply to the Principal, MR. EDWARD P. WESTON, or to SAMUEL PICKARD, Sec'y.

Lewiston Falls, Feb. 7, 1844. 3t0

GRAVE STONES.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a good assortment of WHITE MARBLE and SLATE GRAVE STONES, which he offers for sale as cheap as they can be bought in this State.

Persons wanting Grave Stones are invited to call at my shop before purchasing elsewhere.

CYRUS THOMPSON, Jr.

Hartford, June 13, 1843. eoply7

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.

FILLING, Separating, Cleaning and Setting Artificial Mineral Pivot Teeth, done by

T. H. BROWN, Paris-Hill.

Price.—Filling with Gold, from	50 cts to	$1,00.
do Tin Foil,	25	50.
Cleaning set of Teeth,	50	1,00.
Setting Pivot Teeth,	$1,00	1,50, & 2,00

Work warranted.—March 28. tf 47

State of Maine.

OXFORD, ss:—Western District Court, Nov. Term, 1843.

JAMES STEELE, of Guildhall, in the County of Essex and State of Vermont, Esquire, Plaintiff, v. Charles H. Post, of Byron in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, Defendant, In a plea of the case, in which the plaintiff declares upon a note of hand given by the defendant to the plaintiff for forty-eight dollars on demand and interest, dated August 4th, 1837, which though often requested the defendant has not paid. To the damage of the plaintiff (as he says) the sum of one hundred dollars.

It being suggested to the Court that at the time of the service of the Plaintiff's writ the defendant was out of the State and has had no notice of this suit—It is therefore Ordered, That the plaintiff cause the substance of the Piff's Writ and this Order of Court thereon to be published in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said county of Oxford, three weeks successively, the last publication to be at least thirty days before the next Term of this Court, to be holden at said Paris, on the second Tuesday of June next, that the defendant may then and there appear and, if he see cause, defend against this suit Attest—J. G COLE, Clerk.

The foregoing is the substance of the Plaintiff's Writ and a copy of the Order of Court thereon

41 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Gould's Academy in Bethel.

THE SPRING TERM of GOULD'S ACADEMY, in Bethel, will commence WEDNESDAY, the 6th of March, to continue twelve weeks.

The Classical and high English Departments will continue under the care of MR. M. B BARTLETT. The Modern Languages and general English Department, under the care of MR. ABERNETHY GROVER.

The flattering success which has always attended these much experienced young gentlemen in their efforts to instruct the young, gives the Trustees of the Institution assurance that it will continue to receive that share of public patronage which it has had in former times.

There is connected with the Academy for the benefit of students, a Library and Cabinet, conducted by the officers of the Literary Society

Board in good families, (including lights and wood,) for $1,00 to $1,25. Tuition, $3,00 per quarter

WILLIAM FRYE, Secretary.

Bethel, Feb. 2, 1844. 3*41

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Assignee's Sale.

PURSUANT to license from the District Court of the United States for the District of Maine, will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

at the Store lately occupied by Lewis Waterman in Buckfield, on Wednesday the twentieth day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property belonging to the Bankrupt estate of Lewis Waterman of said Buckfield, viz:—

All the right, title and interest belonging to said bankrupt estate in the Waterman Farm, (so called) in Buckfield aforesaid, on which the said Bankrupt now lives, the same being under mortgage to James Waterman and his heirs, to secure the support and maintenance of the said James and his wife during their natural lives and the payment of three hundred and seventy-five dollars to the heirs of the said James.

Seven gallons Brandy, twelve gallons Vinegar, three empty Casks, one fancy box, lot of door handles and trunk handles, one set of knives and forks, two sleeves, lot of crockery ware, two and a half dozen milk pans, four sythe snaths, a quantity of medicines, twelve glass canisters, one dozen bottles essence, one set large scales, one set small scales, half a ton of salt dry fish.

Also, pursuant to license as aforesaid, will be sold at public Auction at the Store of Comfort Pettengill at Livermore Falls in the County of Oxford, on Wednesday the twenty-seventh day of March next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, the following described property, belonging to said Bankrupt estate, viz:—

All the right, title and interest belonging to said Bankrupt estate, in one fourth of an acre of land with a dwelling house and out building thereon situated in Livermore at said Falls on the East side of the Androscoggin River being the same premises formerly occupied by said Bankrupt, and seventy acres of land situated in Chesterville in the County of Franklin, being the same which said Bankrupt purchased of Samuel Craft, both of said parcels of land being under mortgage to Julia Ann Clark to secure her debt as mentioned in said Bankrupt's schedule A.

All the right and equitable interest belonging to said Bankrupt estate, (if any,) in and to certain notes of hand for about $453,68, against Cornelius N. Dyke, secured by mortgage of a store, turning lathe and privilege formerly occupied by said Bankrupt at said Livermore Falls, the same having been transferred to Fairbanks, Loring & Co. Samuel Fisk & Co. to secure certain debts due them as mentioned in schedule A. aforesaid.

All the right, title and interest belonging to said Bankrupt estate in eighty-seven sets of bed posts and thirty-eight bedsteads mortgaged to Julia Ann Clark to secure her debt aforesaid.

All the right, title and interest belonging to said Bankrupt estate in one yoke of Oxen, one yoke of Steers, one bee house, one second hand chaise, two second hand sleighs, half a dozen scythe snaths, small lot of window sash, one plough and the woodwork of a set of waggon wheels under mortgage to Christopher Wadsworth, as mentioned in schedule A aforesaid.

Also, a large number of demands, notes, accounts, &c. against diverse persons, a list of which may be seen at my office in Livermore.

And the Assignee is authorized to compound debts.

TERMS—CASH.

REUEL WASHBURN, Assignee.

Livermore, February 17, 1844 42

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS, ALFRED W. WOOD, of Kingfield in the County of Franklin and State of Maine, on the seventh day of June in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-two, made and executed to James P. Rice of Boston, in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, a mortgage deed of a certain tract or parcel of land situated in Byron in the county of Oxford and State of Maine, being the two lots numbered Twelve in the Fifth and Sixth Ranges; likewise the south half of the Lots numbered eleven, in the Fifth and Sixth Ranges of lots in said town, according to the plan and survey of said township, to secure the payment of certain notes of hand for the sum of three hundred and twenty dollars and interest, as therein specified, which said mortgage deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry of Deeds at Paris, Book 64, Page 475, to which reference may be had. And whereas the conditions of said mortgage have been broken, the said James P. Rice claims to have possession of the premises aforesaid, and to foreclose the said mortgage, agreeably to the Statute.

JAMES D RICE.

By ANDREW BROWN, his Attorney.

Byron, Feb. 21, 1844. 42

Oxford Washingtonian Convention.

IN view of the present state of the Washingtonian enterprise, the Washingtonians of Sumner invite their brethren and all friendly to the cause of Temperance in this County to meet in Convention on Wednesday the 6th day of March next, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the Congregational Meeting House in Sumner, to adopt such measures as may be thought best for carrying forward the glorious cause of Washingtonian Temperance. An Address may be expected on the occasion from some one of the advocates of the cause.

Fellow citizens—Labourers in this great and good cause, is it not high time to awake and take hold of this work with renewed vigor and energy, and finish it up in good style? Come up then, to this meeting with resolute hearts, fixed purposes, kindling philanthropy and burning zeal. Come with a fixed and unwavering purpose to carry forward the cause of Temperance till the work drunkard shall be but a relic of the past; a distillery only known in history, and a dram shop found but in the records of former days

By request of the Washingtonians of Sumner

ZURY ROBINSON.

Sumner, Feb. 15, 1844

Administrator's Sale.

BY License from the Probate Court for the County of Oxford, will be sold at public Auction on Monday the eleventh day of March A. D 1844, at ten oclock A. M. at the late dwelling house of William Towle in Porter in said County, so much of the real estate of the said William Towle, deceased, situate in said Porter and Parsonsfield in the County of York, including the reversion of the Widow's Dower, as will produce the sum of twenty-nine hundred dollars for the payment of the just debts, charges of administration and incidental charges. Terms at sale. JOSEPH G. TOWLE, Adm'r

Porter, Jan. 20, 1844. 39

Notice of Foreclosure.

PUBLIC notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that on the second day of February, 1839 Clarendon Walker, by his deed of that date, mortgaged to Henry Prentiss, Esq. late of Paris in the County of Oxford, deceased, certain real estate situate in the north part of the town of Paris aforesaid, and being the south half of Lot numbered Twenty-six in the Eighth Range of lots in said Paris, and the same formerly sold by said Prentiss to Ebenezer Drake; that the condition of said mortgage has been broken; that the subscriber has been legally appointed Administrator of the estate of said Prentiss, and has taken upon himself the trust, and given bond according to law; the subscriber therefore in his said official capacity claims to foreclose said mortgage. WHITNEY CUMMINGS.

Paris, Feb 1st, 1844. sr39

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS DAVID P STOWELL, of Paris in the County of Oxford, did on the third day of November, A. D. 1842, conveyed to me, the subscriber, by his deed of mortgage of that date three certain pieces or parcels of land situated in said Paris and recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 65—Page 236, to secure the payment of a certain note of hand; and whereas, the condition of said mortgage is broken, I give this notice to foreclose the same, agreeable to the Statute in such case made and provided.

SIMEON CUMMINGS

Paris, February 10th, 1844. 46

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,

FOR THE COUNTIES OF

CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,

FOLAND, ME.

Notice of Foreclosure.

WHEREAS on the twenty-ninth day of June in the year eighteen hundred and forty, Charles Doughty by his deed of that date conveyed to me the Southerly part of Lots numbered Nine and Ten situate in that part of the town of Greenwood in the County of Oxford called Mosher & Haskell's Grant, to secure the payment of two hundred dollars in three years and interest, annually,—which deed is recorded in the Oxford Registry Book 59, Page 493, reference thereto being had for a more particular description both of premises and condition—and whereas the condition of said conveyance, or mortgage, has been broken, by reason whereof I claim a foreclosure of the same.

SETH CURTIS.

Woodstock, February 3, 1844. 39

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Barnabas Brackett, of Denmark in the County of Oxford, conveyed to me the subscriber, on the fifth day of December, A. D. 1842, by deed of mortgage, a certain parcel of land and the buildings thereon, situated on Moose Brook in said Denmark. The said mortgage is recorded in the Registry of the Western District Oxford County, Book 22, page 280; to which Record reference may be had for a more particular description of the premises. The condition of said mortgage having been broken, I hereby claim to foreclose the same agreeably to the Statute in such case made and provided.

JOSHUA B. OSGOOD

Portland, Feb. 7, 1844. 40

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE.

WHEREAS, ZACHEUS MCALLISTER, by his deed duly executed on the fifteenth day of July in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-one, and recorded in the Registry of Deeds for the Western part of Oxford County, Book 2[illegible], Pages 284 & 285, conveyed by mortgage to St. John Smith and John B. Brown certain real estate, consisting of six parcels or lots of land situated in the town of Usher, County of Oxford, and particularly described in said mortgage.

The condition of said mortgage deed having been broken, the said Smith & Brown claim said premises by reason of the breach of the condition of said deed, and they hereby give notice of their claim to foreclose said mortgage as by law is provided.

S. J. SMITH.

J. B. BROWN.

January 30th, 1844. 40

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3,00	we will send	four	copies of the Museum	one	year.
" 5,00	"	7	"	"	"
" 10,00	"	15	"	"	"
" 20,00	"	32	"	"	"
" 25,00	"	40	"	"	"

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed in the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

To Lyman Rawson, Judge of Probate for Oxford County

DANIEL BROOKS of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, respectfully represents that William Towle, Esq late of Porter, in said County, on the 3d day of December, A. D. 1836, being then in full life, by his bond, and agreement in writing under seal, of that date, by him duly executed and subscribed, and here produced in Court, bound himself to convey by Deed to Samuel Brooks of Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine, my Assignor, the following real estate situated in Porter, County of Oxford and State of Maine,—The one half of the Lot No. fifteen on Range B, and it is the same, and which he (the said Samuel) lives on, upon the condition that my Assignor, the said Samuel Brooks, paid or caused to be paid, to him the sum of four hundred and twenty-five dollars and seventy-five cents being a note bearing even date with the bond aforesaid, conditioned to pay fifty dollars a year for eight years and all of the rest in nine years, all of the payments on an real interest. Now your petitioner avers, that the said Assignee aforesaid stand ready to perform the conditions on the part of said Samuel Brooks the Assignor, there being only about sixty dollars due on said note, and the sum now due is not payable till the third day of December, 1844; and the said William died before the first maturity of said note, no deed has been made and executed according to the obligation aforesaid. And the petitioner further represents that Joseph G. Towle is the legal Administrator of said William Towle, whereupon he prays your Honor to grant License to the said Joseph G. Towle empowering him to make and execute a deed to your petitioner, pursuant to the obligation aforesaid.

DANIEL BROOKS.

January 16th, 1844.

At a Court of Probate held at Fryeburg, within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four.

ON the foregoing Petition, It was *Ordered*, That the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested by causing a copy thereof and of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Fryeburg, within and for the county of Oxford, on the sixteenth day of January in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-four—

ON the Petition of Benjamin Heald, Administrator of the estate of Sampson Heald, late of Lovell in said County, deceased, praying for License to sell so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of six hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty-nine cents, for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges:

It was *Ordered*, That the said Widow give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said county, on the first Tuesday of March next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and shew cause if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

38 Copy—Attest; GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

The subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Executor of the last Will and Testament of

JOSHUA SMITH,

late of Norway, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to ELLIOT SMITH.

Norway, January 2d, 1844. *33

CURIOUS DISCLOSURE OF A NEGRO ABOLITIONISTS.

The Portland Argus contains a report of speeches made by various persons at the late Abolition Convention at Augusta, Me., all of which are rather curious specimens of their kind, but none so much as the remarks of MILTON CLARK, a fugitive slave from Lexington, Ky. The Argus says—

The story of Milton Clark was the most amusing of the proceedings. According to his statement his father was a revolutionary patriot, and fought at Bunker's Hill. After the war he emigrated South, became an overseer, and finally married a slave, who was daughter of the owner of the plantation.—The mother being a slave, made the children slaves, but their owner and grand father, in his will, made them free. His children, however, burnt the will and distributed the young Clarks among themselves Milton fell to a humane *half sister*, as we understood him, who was opposed to the destruction of his grand father's will, and who was for treating the Clark family, as relations, and not as slaves. But she died, and then he passed into the hands of a monster, who flogged *him* nearly to death at the tender age of *ten years*. He received over three hundred lashes, and was insensible for several days, and unable to walk for several weeks. He determined to drink the blood of his oppressor, rather than endure another such brutal beating.—Subsequently he fell to a presbyterian deacon, who though very penurious, treated him better. After he arrived at manhood, one of the Johnson family became his surety in the sum of $1200, and he was permitted by paying his master $200, and he was per year, to go and work and trade where he pleased. With this permit he went to New Orleans and returned; and paid his master the $200. Previously to this, however, one of his sisters, a white and beautiful girl of some 17 years of age, had been sent to New Orleans, and sold for $1600 She fell into good hands, and became the wife of her master, who died a few years after leaving her more than $30,000. Before his death, sent $800 to purchase his freedom, and the money was given to a brother who purchased his liberty with it; and is now a free man in Pittsburg, Va. After his sister's death, in order to settle her estate, Milton's master gave him a permit to travel and transact buisness where he pleased. With this permit, which he produced, and read, he went to New Orleans to get the money left by his sister. But the question of heirship, becoming entangled in the law, remains in dispute, up to this time. However the permit being pretty general and broad, he is still travelling with it, if not by its authority.

He has been in Oberlin, Ohio, engaged in painting, learning to read, and aiding fugitive slaves to escape to Canada, lecturing, &c. He was opposed to the United States Bank because by its expanding the currency, it increased the price of slaves, which made their masters watch them more narrowly. It had been matter of astonishment to some that the Bank should have become bankrupt. Many people could not imagine what had become of its funds. He could tell where some of them were. He knew ten slaves in Kentucky, who had been mortgaged to the Bank for $10,000, who had escaped into Canada. here was ten thousand dollars of the Bank's funds, about which there was so much speculation, walking about in Canada.

Milton went for the Constitution if the Constitution was opposed to slavery, otherwise not. He gave a curious piece of history in regard to the organization of the slaves for the purpose of communication. This organization existed throughout the Slave States. Their mail run only in the night. Information of passing events was obtained by listening to the conversation of their masters and by hearing newspapers read, which was repeated and commented upon, and compared, with like information recived through other channels. He stated that the negroes were well aware of the state of things pending the settlement of the Boundary question, and expected war in which case they would have revolted in eight States. So confident were they of war, that they would have risen, had not certain abilitionists in Illinois and Ohio and in the slave states themselves, with whom they took counsel, earnestly remonstrated against it, as both injudicious and wrong.

ROMANCE OF THE PAST.

The following incidents were related by Hon. Geo. Robertson, of Kentucky, in an oration delivered at Camp Madison, in that State, on the last anniversary of our National Independence: In the "Blue Lick Defeat," on the 20 of August, 1782, the comorant of death fed greedily on the flower of the first settlement. On that most dreadful of days, every settler lost a friend, and every family a prop. And on that saguinary field the Colonel's Todd and Trig, the chivalrous Captain Hartland and the gallant, intrepid son of Boone, lay undistinguished among the promiscuous wolves and vultures, so as not to be recognized by their friends, who, three days after the battle, interred the remains A few of their crumbling bones, since collected by their countryman, now lie exposed to the fluctuating breath of the elments, in a confused pile, on the summit of the bleak and rocky plain where the heroes fell. We cannot now imagine, much less portray, the grief and despondency that pervaded the land, at the intelligence of that day's catastrophe. Every bosom heaved with the tremulous impulse of saddened wo. But the survivors, though mournfully bereaved, were not to be discouraged or dismayed. They were resolved never falter in their effort to subdue the wilderness, but rather to die in the attempt. Israel's God stood by, and sustained the noble and forlorn band, for their cause was His. On on the long roll of that day's reported slain, was the name of one who had in fact been captured, and after surviving the ruthless ordeal of the gauntlet, had been permitted to live as a captive ——— been taken by a tribe and painted black, as the signal of torture and death to all.

The night after the battle, twelve prisoners were stripped, and ranged in a line upon a log —he to whom we have *specially* alluded being at one extremity of the devoted phalanx. The cruel captors, then, begining at the other end, slaughtered eleven, one by one; but when they came to the only survivor, though they raised him up also, and drew their bloody knives to strike under each uplifted arm, they paused, and after a long powow, spared his life—why he never knew.

For about one year, none of his friends, except his devoted wife, doubted his death. She hoping against reason, still insisted that he lived, and would return to her. Wooed by another, she from time to time postponed the nuptials, declaring that she could not divest herself of the belief that her husband survived. Her expostulating friends finally succeeded in their efforts to stifle her affectionate instinct; she reluctantly yealded, and the nuptial day was fixed. But just before it dawned, the crack of a rifle was heard near her lonely cabin, and at the familar sound she leaped out like a liberated fawn, ejaculating as she sprang, "That's John's gun." It was John's gun, shure enough; and in an instant she was once more in her lost husband's arms. But nine years afterwards that same husband fell in St. Clair's defeat; and the same disappointed but persevering lover renewed his suit, and at last the widow became his wife. The scene of these romantic incidents was within gun-shot of my homestead and with that noble wife and matron I was mysell well acquainted.

GREAT BARGAINS!

FRANCIS BLAKE,

(SUCCESSOR TO G. & F. BLAKE,)

HAS just received from New York and Boston, a splendid and desirable Stock of new and fashionable FALL and WINTER GOODS, Foreign and Domestic; which he now offers at wholesale or retail to the former patrons of G. & F. Blake, and the public generally, at prices as low as Goods of the same quality, can be purchased in the county, State, or United States. Among which are the following:

BROADCLOTHS, CASSIMERES
SATINETTS, VESTINGS,
All kinds of COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS
Prints, Copperplates,
SILKS, CLOAK CLOTHS,
In great variety.
CARPETINGS, FEATHERS,
Rich and cheap SHAWLS, Linens, Damasks, Hosiery, Gloves, Rich Ribbons and Linings.
Paper Hangings, School Books,
of every description.
STATIONERY
of all kinds.
Hats, Caps, & Furs.
CROCKERY, GLASS, & CHINA WARE,
And every kind of Furnishing Goods.
GROCERIES, HARD & HOLLOW WARE
Iron and Steel, Nails, Glass, Lime, Fish,
Salt, Flour, and Grindstones.
DYE STUFFS, PAINTS, MEDICINES, &c.
☞Please call and examine.
Harrison, Nov. 21. 3m

STATE OF MAINE.

[L. S.]—OXFORD, ss:

To the Sheriff of our County of Oxford, or his Deputy, GREETING:

WE command you to attach the goods or estate of William L. Howe of Waterford, in said County, Yeoman, to the value of one hundred dollars; and summon the said defendant, (if he may be found in your precinct,) to appear before our Justice of our Western District Court, next to be holden at Paris, within and for our said County of Oxford, on the second Tuesday of November, A. D. 1842, then and there, in our Court, to answer unto Randolph A. L. Codman and Edward Fox, both of Portland, in said County, Counsellors at Law and copartners under the firm, name of Codman & Fox, in a plea of the case, for that the said Howe, at said Portland, to wit, at said Paris, on the day of the purchase of this writ being indebted to the Plaintiffs in the sum of seventy dollars and forty-seven cents according to the annexed account, then and there in consideration thereof promised the Plaintiffs to pay them the same sum on demand Yet the said defendant, though often requested, has not paid said to the plaintiffs, but neglects and refuses so to do. To the damage of the said plaintiffs (as they say) the sum of one hundred dollars which shall then and there be made to appear, with due damages. And have you there this writ with your doings therein.

Witness DANIEL GOODENOW, Esq. at Paris, the third day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-two.

J. G. COLE, Clerk.

OXFORD, ss.—Western District Court, November Term, 1843.

Randolph A. L. Codman et al. v. Wm. L. Howe.

ORDERED, That the said William L. Howe, the defendant, be notified of the pendency of this suit by publishing an attested copy of the Plaintiff's Writ and of this Order three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at Paris in said County of Oxford, the last publication to be not less than thirty days before the next Term of this Court to be holden at Paris within and for the County of Oxford on the second Tuesday of June next, that he may then and there appear and answer to said suit if he shall see cause.

Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

A true copy of Writ and Order of Court
40 Attest—J. G. COLE, Clerk.

Notice---Freedom.

THIS may certify that I have given to my son *GEORGE W. DOOR*, his time to act and trade for himself. I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

his
SILAS ✕ DOOR.
mark.

Penn. Feb. 3, 1841—*40

TIMOTHY LUDDEN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
TURNER-VILLAGE, ME.

WRIGHT'S

☞INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS☜

The true character of Counterfeiters and sellers of counterfeit Medicines.

NO medicine has ever been introduced to the American public, whose virtues have been more cheerfully and universally acknowledged by its vast popularity and extensive circulation than 'Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills.' To descant upon their various virtues at this late season would be a work of supererogation, more few who peruse this article will be found unacquainted with the widely circulated proofs of the real excellence of the medicine, to which many will be ready to add the testimonials of their own experience. But if further proof were needed of the value of the remedy, it might be found in the fact that no medicine in the market has been so shamelessly and repeatedly counterfeited. Ignorant, cavious, avaricious, and unprincipled men, have in different places, manufactured a spurious pill, bearing a superficial resemblance to the true article, but composed either impotent or Deleterious Ingredients, which they have sought to foist upon the public as the veritable

'INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS.'

These fraudulent swindlers could never pass off their vile wares upon the public but for the connivance and assistance of (self-styled) respectable druggists, who, for the sake of a little ability to re'ire lend themselves to this monstrous and pub'icly-avowed system of imposition. The counterfeiter of a popular medicine is more criminal than a counterfeiter of current money. The injuries done by the latter seek, sick to nothing in comparison with those inflicted upon society by the former. We might paint him wringing the mite from the hard hand of infirm penury which is extended for the boon of health, and receives instead, the vile drug that protracts and aggravates disease, or to view it in its best aspect, suffers it to rage unchecked.—How melancholly is the reflection that thousands may have been hurried to the grave by having a counterfeit substituted for the true medicine, who, but for the venal fraud, might now be living in high health, the delight and hope of the social circle.—All classes are interested in putting down these vile counterfeiters.

Let the Stores where they are sold be marked and shunned!

And let the virtuous indignation of the community administer to all concerned in these unfair practices a general and withering rebuke.

CAUTION:

The public will please observe that the genuine medicine has the following wording on the sides of the boxes:

'WRIGHT'S INDIAN VEGETABLE PILL.'

—Indian Purgative—

Of the North American College of Health.

And also around the border of a label will be found in small type, 'Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1840, by WILLIAM WRIGHT, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.'

It will be further observed that the printed direction for using the medicine, which accompanies each box, are also entered according to Act of Congress; and the same form will be found at the bottom of the first page.

The slightest attention to the above few particulars will serve to protect the purchaser from fraud, and save the lives of those who may otherwise be endangered by using a counterfeit medicine.

The public will also remember that all those who sell the genuine Indian Vegetable Pills are provided with a certificate of Agency, signed by

William Wright, Vice President
Of the American College of Health,

and that pedlers are never in any case allowed to sell the genuine article. All travelling Agents will be provided with a certificate of Agency as above described; and those who cannot show one will be known as base impostors.

The regularly appointed Agents can receive their supplies of the above popular pills, as heretofore, from the only Office and General Depot for the New England States.

198 TREMONT STREET, 198
BOSTON.

Principal Office, and General Depot, 169, Race st. Philadelphia, Pa.

☞All letters relative to the Pills must be addressed thus—*N. E. Office N. A. College of Health*, 198 Tremont St. Boston, Mass."

Beware of the Infected District, in Ann Street, Boston.

N. B. Buy of none except the following regularly appointed Agents:

AGENTS.

Oxford County.

Andover, Lewis Crockett.
Albany, Thomas Jameson.
Bethel, Kimball & Crocker.
Bethel E., E. M. Carter & Co
Bethel, Walker's Mills, Erastus Hilborn.
Brownfield, Daniel Tyler.
Buckfield, E. & L. Atwood
Canton Mills, J. M. Deshon.
Canton, Holland & Austin.
Dixfield, Charles L. Enstis.
Dixfield E., H. J. Dakin.
Fryeburg, H. G. Buswell.
Fryeburg N. D.: W. O'Brion & Co.
Greenwood, Joseph Stevens.
Hartford, Winslow Hall.
Hiram, Alpheus Spring.
Livermore, Strickland & Morrison.
Livermore N. J. Coolidge.
Livermore (Haine's Corner) Samuel R. Nelson.
Lovell, James Walker.
Mexico, James L. Dolloff.
Norway, Wm. E. Goodnow
Norway N. Jonathan Swift.
Oxford, Craigie's Mills, Charles Durell.
Oxford, Welchville, Brown & Cox.
Paris, Thomas Crocker.
Paris N. Alanson Briggs.
Paris S. O. H. Paine.
Porter, John Higgins.
Rumford Point, J. H. Wardwell.
Rumford Centre, J. Graham.
Rumford Falls, A. Bolster.
Sumner, Jeremiah Howe.
Sumner N. L. & R. Crocker.
Turner, J. Blake & Son.
Turner Centre, Mitchell & Bradford.
Waterford, Chaplin Nelson.

N. B. Remember THOMAS CROCKER is the only regular authorised Agent for the sale of the above invaluable medicine in this Village, and do not purchase elsewhere, if you would be sure of obtaining the GENUINE MEDICINE.

A fresh supply just received by the Agents in this County from the New-England Office of the N. A. College of Health, No. 198 Tremont-street, Boston, Mass. epo;34—Dec. 26

Astonishing News!

"THE TIME MAY COME WHEN CONSUMPTION WILL BE CLASSED WITH THE CURABLE DISEASES."—[R. BUTE, M. D., 1432.

THE subscriber announces the gratifying intelligence that he has received from England a large supply of

BUCHAN'S HUNGARIAN BALSAM OF LIFE!

The only Compound known to the Medical Faculty which will effect a SPEEDY AND PERMANENT CURE OF THAT DREADFUL MALADY

CONSUMPTION,

AND ALL DISEASES OF THE CHEST AND LUNGS.

Such as Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side and Chest, Irritation and Soreness of the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Hectic Fever, Night Sweats, Emaciation and General Debility, Asthma, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c.

For the last five years the HUNGARIAN BALSAM has been in extensive use in Great Britain, and throughout the Continent of Europe, where it has completely astounded the Medical Faculty, by its unparalleled success in the cure of

THE MOST HOPELESS CASES

of Consumption ever brought under their notice. In England it has cured thousands upon thousands of all classes—in cases of the most dangerously Consumptive character—and the English papers are full of extravagant eulogiums upon it, and upon its distinguished author. In the Hospitals of Paris all other remedies have been thrown aside by order of the medical lovereers.

The great merit of Dr. Buchan's Balsam is this—in all cases of Pulmonary complaints it gives IMMEDIATE RELIEF.

A single bottle will reveal its astonishing virtues, and upon at most the fourth it will restore health and strength to the afflicted.

TRY IT—TRY IT to-day—to-morrow is uncertain, and a case of life and death should never be appealed to.

IT IS THE ONLY MEDICINE KNOWN WHICH CAN CERTAINLY CURE

CONSUMPTION.

☞The subscriber has been appointed by Dr. Buchan Sole Agent for the United States.

Price of the Balsam, only $1 per bottle, with full directions Dissertation on Consumption, Notices and Certificates of Remarkable Cures, &c.

DAVID F. BRADLEE,
Sole Agent for the United States,
62 COURT STEET 62
OPPOSITE THE HEAD OF BRATTLE STREET.

Merchants and others in want of any of the above, can be supplied as aforesaid.

For sale at the Oxford Bookstore by

WM. B. GOODNOW,
Agent for the County of Oxford.
oc 23, 1842 3tif

Administrators' & Guardians'
DEEDS for Sale at this Office.

DR. J. D. BUZZELL'S

CELEBRATED FAMILY MEDICINES,

CONSISTING OF

Vegetable Billious Bitters,
Vegetable Billious Pills,
Jaundice Mixture,
Hemorrhoidal, or Pile Powders,
Compound Strengthening Plaster,
Ointment for the cure of Cutaneous Eruptions, and Cough Mixture.

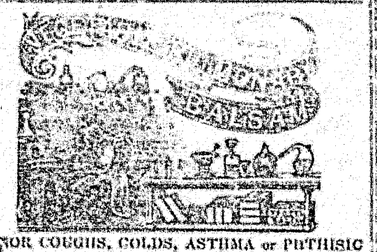
THESE Medicines are purely Vegetable, and extensively used in various parts of the United States, the British Provinces and the West Indies.

They are particularly intended for the removal of Chronic diseases, such as habitual or periodical head ache, Catarrh, Consumption of the lungs—various affections of the stomach, liver, bowels, kidneys, urinary vessels, glands, &c. Dropsy, Rheumatism, Gout, and some of the preparations, viz: the Billious Bitters, Pills, Jaundice Mixture, and anti-acid preparations—when generally used will operate by opening obstructions, removing all morbid and offensive matter from the stomach and bowels, which he has reason to think is always their effect in all cases within the control of medicine. They operate as preventives in various Epidemical diseases, such as Intermittent, Inflamatory, Billious and common Typus fevers, Inflamations of the Lungs, Bowels, Pleura, Cholera Morbus, Diarrhea, &c. Also, as preventives to some contagious diseases, such as the Yellow, Scarlet and Putrid fevers, and although there are se me contagious diseases which they are not capable, such as small pox, measles, hooping cough, &c., yet he, from many years experience, has became confident, that all who contract any of those diseases, while under the influence of these medicines, taken in such doses as to keep up and maintain a healthy action in the secreta ry and excretory vessels of the digestive organs, are but slightly effected, and are easily managed, whereas, on the contrary, doubtless in many cases, they would prove not only distressing, but uncontrolable and dangerous.

For a more full and particular description of disease, and the medicine to be applied, I beg leave to refer you to my circular in pamphlet form, which may be found wherever the medicines are for sale, and to the remarks accompanying them.

Agents—Oxford County.

HUBBARD & MARBLE, Paris Hill; A. Briggs, North Paris; J. Crockett, Norway Village; J. Wilson, Oxford;—Wm. Walker, Peru; Brock & Co., C. P. Bridgham, Buckfield; Wm. B. Bray, S. B. Holt, N. Turner; J. M. Deshon, Canton; J. Bicknell, Woodstock; Bretton & Washburn, Livermore; J. H. Wardwell, J. Graham, Pumford; C. S. Chase, Dixfield; J. M. Dolloff, Mexico; L. S. Bumpus, Upton; J. Parsons, C. H. Crafts, Minot; C. S. Packard, Auburn; G. Howe, Sumner.—[April 11, 1843. epoy49



FOR COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA or PHTHISIC CONSUMPTION, WHOOPING COUGH, and all Pulmonary Affections and Diseases of the Lungs, this is believed to be the most efficacious Medicine ever known in America, for proof of which we would refer to those who have used it, and to the numerous certificates of Physicians and others attached to the inside wrapper of each bottle.

Dr Amory Hunting of Franklin, Mass. writes that after having prescribed the usual remedies without relief, and having consulted with several eminent physicians, he has found the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam to have had the desired effect, and recommended it as a safe, convenient and efficatious remedy.

Dr. Thomas Brown, of Concord, N. H., writes that to his knowledge it has never disappointed the reasonable expectations of those who have used it.

The pub he are particularly cautioned against the many *Counterfeits* or *Imitations* which have partially or wholly assumed the name of the genuine article.

☞Be assured that it is not genuine unless one or both of the written signatures of SAMPSON REED or WM. JON'N CUTLER, are found attached to a yellow label on a blue envelope. (All labels of and after the date of Dec. 1839, will have the written signature of Wm. Jon'n Cutler.) Prepared by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Low & Reed,) wholesale Druggists, 54 Chatham Street, Boston; and sold by Druggists, Apothecaries and country merchants generally.

Price 50 cents.

PARIS, THOMAS CROCKER, Agent. eply19

$10,000 REWARD

Will be paid to any Physician who will produce a better Compound for Family use than the

GENUINE DUTCH OR
GERMAN VEGETABLE PILLS.

STYLED

THE LION OF THE DAY.

☞TO the inhabitants of the United States and the Canadas—The Pills, well called the Lion of the Day, are respectfully recommended to the attention and trial of all those subject to the attacks of *Billous, Dyspeptic*, and other Chronic diseases of the stomach, liver and bowels. These Pills have long been without a successful rival in Germany, and throughout Europe, and many years in various parts of the United States, by the most eminent Physicians, as a Famil Medicine.

This Pill is composed of extracts from nine parts of the Vegetable kingdom. They are warranted safe in their operation and effects. They are simple in their preparation, mild in their effects, and parivalled in their results. They have long received the most flattering recommendation from the Medical Faculty; such men as Dr. Mott, and Dr Guernsey, of N. York; Dr Delamater, Dr Hossack, and Dr Loudon, of Dutches county; and Hon. B. Peck, M. D., of Glen Falls—these men have long stood at the head of their profession.

Again: gastic irritation debilitates the digestive organs and becomes a fruitful source of disease: in some people *Dy pepsia*, in others, *Liver Complaint, Rheumatism, Hypochondria, Ascites, Gout, Piles, Epilepsy, Low Spirits, Chronic Diarrhea, Pulmonary Consumption, Sick Headache, Eruption of the Skin, Salt Rheum, St Anthony's Fire, Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fever and Ague, Heartburn, Costiveness, Female Weakness, Jaundice, Intermittent and Remittent Fever., Erysipelas, Scald Head, Humors, and all Bilious complaints.* These different complaints are each, one and about the same time followed by a train of others, equally as detrimental, and perhaps fatal to human life. Like bad legislation, one bad law must be supported by others equally as injurious to the prosperity of the State. A perfectly healthy body is like a well tuned instrument, every string of which vibrates in unison, and the least injury to any one throws it into disorder.

These Pills are not intended as a thorough purgative, as some will have it; they are intended to strengthen the system that has run down, and regulate the whole human structure, and remove all obstruction and assist nature in its violated laws.

For sale in almost every town in the United States and the Canadas. Price 25 cts. Directions on each box.

Be sure when you purchase that you get the Lion of the Day, having the written name of Merritt Griffin on each box.

For full particulars, see small circulars deposited with each agent below mentioned.

AGENTS IN OXFORD COUNTY.

South Waterford, A. Houghton.
Lovell, Weeks & Kimball, and J. Walker.
Fryeburg, H. C. Buswell.
Brownfield, N. C. Rice.
Hiram, S. Flye.
Woodstock, J. Bicknell.
North Paris, Houghton & Bisbee.
South Paris, O. H. Paine.
Norway, W. E. Goodnow.
Oxford, Wm. F. Welch.
Canton Point, J. Hearsey.
Canton Mills, A. Barrows.
Dixfield, C. L. Enstis.
Mexico, J. M. Dolloff.
East Rumford, A. Bolster.
Rumford, A. K. Knapp. O. C. Bolster.
East Bethel, E. M. Carter, & Co.
Hartford, W. Hall.
Jackson's, C. Howe.
Porter, E Eloss, Jr.
Sweden, B. Nevers.
And for sale in this place by Hubbard & Marble.
1y20 C. C. CORLISS, Travelling Agent.

Standard Periodical for Youth.

A NEW VOLUME OF

ROBERT MERRY'S MUSEUM,

EDITED BY S. G. GOODRICH,

AUTHOR OF PETER PARLEY'S TALES.

Commencing Jan., 1844.

THE publishers of this very popular Magazine for Youth being anxious to be more fully entitled to the success which has attended their efforts, would announce to their patrons that they intend to make the forth coming volume far more interesting than any of its predecessors. The Editorial department will still be under the management of S. G. GOODRICH, Esq. the highly popular author of Peter Parley's Tales, whose fame as one of the most fascinating writers for youth is too extensively diffused to need further comment. A variety of new and pleasing articles are now ready, and will appear in this volume, not inferior in interest, to the 'Travels of Thomas Trotter,' 'The Siberian Sable Hunters,' 'Story of Philip Brusque,' 'Adventures of Robert Merry,' and others which have been finished in the preceding volumes. Every article will be thoroughly digested before it is admitted into the work, and great care will be taken that it shall not contain anything inconsistent with morality and virtue. Commencing in January, we shall also introduce a piece of Music in every number. We have also in progress a variety of new and striking Engravings, designed by Mr. H. Billings, for this work exclusively. In short, the publishers are determined to make this Magazine as good as talent, care, attention and liberal expense can make it, and they respectfully ask ALL Mr. Robert Merry's friends to give them their kind support and encouragement. The Terms of the Museum will continue as before, viz:—

One Dollar per annum, in advance.

In order, however, to give all an opportunity to to peruse Mr. Merry's work, the publishers propose to make the following

☞GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.☜

For $3,00 we will send four copies of the Museum one year.
" 5,00 " 7 " " "
" 10,00 " 15 " " "
" 20,00 " 32 " " "
" 25,00 " 40 " " "

The Cash in all cases to be sent in advance, and free from expense to us, and, if convenient, the whole number should be sent to one address. Letters enclosing money for the above work, if post paid or free, may be sent at OUR RISK, provided the money is enclosed to the presence of the Post Master.

Address G. M. ATWOOD, Gardiner, Me.

TREASURER'S NOTICE,—NEWRY.

NOTICE is hereby given to the resident and non-resident proprietors and owners of land and other real estate in the town of Newry, County of Oxford and State of Maine, that the Collector, George G. Chapman, for the year 1842, has certified to me that the same are taxed in the bills committed to him to collect by the Assessors of said town of Newry and the following sums remain unpaid, viz:—

Names of non-residents and description of non-resident lands.	Range,	No. of Lots.	No. of Acres.	Value.		Am't of Tax
Land formerly owned by Sarah Bostwick, now supposed to belong to Theophilus Harris of Philadelphia; said land taxable after deduction of public lands and lands otherwise taxed; said land lying in the Northwesterly part of Newry,			7661	766	10	58
Orange C Frost,			14	14		18
Trickey,	4	4	100	40		55
Jacob Jackson,	5	4	100	50		69
G Gurney,	5	2	100	50		69
Land taken from Andover West Surplus and annexed to Newry by an Act of the Legislature. Owners unknown.						
	10	1	100	10		12
		2	100	10		12
		3	100	10		12
		4	100	10		12
		5	100	10		12
		6	100	10		12
		7	100	22		29
	11	1	100	10		13
		2	100	10		13
		3	100	10		13
		4	100	10		13
		5	100	10		13
		6	100	10		13
	12	3	100	10		13
		4	100	10		13
		6	100	10		13
	13	3	100	10		13
		4	100	10		13
	14	1	100	10		13
		2	100	10		13
		3	100	60		13
		4	100	60		13
	15	1	100	60		13
		2	100	60		13
		3	100	60		13
		4	100	60		13
		5	100	60		13
		6	100	60		13
	16	1	100	60		13
		2	100	60		13
		3	100	60		13
		4	100	60		13
		5	100	60		13
		6	100	60		13

Names of Res. Gents.	Taxes on real estate.	Am't unpaid.
Willard Goodnow	1 72	75
Samuel Russell	2 66	57
Josiah Smith	2 08	2 65
Haven Glidden	5 72	3 61
Levi L Wight	3 18	83
Daniel Widier	8 28	23
Urbon York	3 79	3 79

ENOCH FOSTER, Treasurer.

January 30th, 1844. 3o

BLACK-SMITHING.

The subscriber, having located himself on Paris Hill, (near the shop formerly occupied by J. R. Merrill,) is prepared to manufacture all kinds of work in the neatest and best manner.

ELIPTIC SPRI'GS,
Carriage Work
of all kinds,

AXES, HOES,
PITCH-FORKS, MANURE-FORKS,
CHAINS, CHISELS,
PLANE-IRONS

and all kinds of edge tools made to order and at short notice.

Horse Shoeing in the best manner for 50 cts.
Ox Shoeing Do. $1,33.
☞All of which will be WARRANTED.

JOHN COOPER, Jr.
Paris Hill, Nov. 24, 1843. 3m30

SAMUEL F. MARBLE,

DEPUTY SHERIFF,
FOR THE COUNTIES OF
CUMBERLAND & OXFORD,
POLAND, ME.

SAMUEL F. RAWSON,

Deputy Sheriff,
PARIS HILL, OXFORD COUNTY.

☞All business by Mail, or otherwise, promptly attended to
Feb. 14. 1842. 41

WILLIAM K. KIMBALL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
CANTON VILLAGE, ME.